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by good military borders, and sufficient reparation of the damages sustained by Belgium, Poland and France.

The Peace Treaty leaves a united Germany which has passed from the sentiment of despair she had in November, 1918, to the spirit of revenge she expresses now, six months after the Armistice. France has not even the borders of 1815. The Sarre question has been settled in such a way that another war may come in fifteen years.

What are our guarantees? The League of Nations—a scrap of paper that Germany will cut to pieces at the first opportunity. This paper is a moral engagement and will be meaningless if the United States and the other nations elect presidents keeping their respective countries “out of the war.” Some of the points of the League of Nations give satisfaction to America, but none is a material guarantee for us French and Belgians.

So, after this treaty, Germany remains unbroken. She has means to recover quickly, and while many French soldiers will return home to find a torn-down house, a deserted country without shops or farms, the German soldier is at home with everything in ante-war shape. The first payment of war-indemnity will be a mere trifle, and after fifteen years, if Germany does not want to pay, we will have to fight another war to get the money rightly due us.

France and Belgium are in the hole. We, the principal sufferers of this war, will have to support the burden of a large army to protect an unsafe border. We have to work hard to pay our debts. We have eyes to weep for our dead and a basket in which to throw the compliments we receive. *Thanks to Wilson's policy.*

I wish I could admire this so-called democrat who has the support of international bankers and international socialists. This just, this good and generous Christian supports the selfish plutocrat, and the no less selfish socialist disturber. The lover of peace creates general discontent and prepares new wars.

The Americans who do not understand our sorrows have only to reflect a minute and see what they would feel if they had losses in proportion to ours. It would mean for the United States:

Four millions of deaths.

Four millions disabled.

One-third of their industry ruined.

Miles of lands converted to desert.

Debts amounting to 60 per cent of their national wealth.

My claims do not prevent me being optimistic, because I know the qualities and resources of the French people. War has caused many surprises to the foreign nations. Peace will bring new ones.

Thanks to God, who has left something in our country, in our intelligence and in our hearts! Can we extend these thanks to all of our so-called friends?

New York.

D.

“LIBERTY” AND THE LEAGUE

SIR,—In entering the harbor of New York, immigrants from Europe see before them a gigantic statue of Liberty, holding aloft the

torch of Freedom. This is symbolical; and it was in the belief that they would be free forever from the wars, oppressions and miseries of Europe that millions of refugees entered our harbors. In this belief they have hitherto lived and died; and they and their children and their children's children now constitute the citizenship of our great republic. If we join the League of Nations, which is really and actually an alliance for war, our presumably free citizens will be deprived of this protection. They will be compelled, whenever called upon by the European and Asiatic members of the League, to return to Europe in millions, as drafted soldiers, in order to fight and die upon European battlefields, in European quarrels, under the supreme command of European generals.

Thus is Liberty defeated.

BERTRAND SHADWELL.

Chicago.

THE FIRST USE OF "UNITED STATES"

SIR,—I do not know if you care to discuss a statement made in the correspondence section of your magazine, but I would like to call attention to some points stated by the writer of the letter signed "H. A. D." in the current issue.

He states that the title, "United States of America," was first used in the Declaration of Independence. The proceedings of the Continental Congress show that on June 17, 1776, a report was presented by a committee, of which Jefferson was chairman, in which he referred to the Congress as the sole representative of "the United States of America." John Hancock crossed out the words "States of America" and wrote the word "Colonies" over them. The original document in Jefferson's handwriting is now in the Library of Congress, and a photostat copy of the page in question is in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, given by me. I reproduced the small section covering the above change as a cut, in my paper on *The True History of the Declaration of Independence*, read before the City History Society of Philadelphia, and published as part of the 2nd Volume of its proceedings. In the original (signed) copy of the Declaration, the word "united" occurs three times, and is always written with a small "u."

It is possible to quote from the founders of the nation every variety of opinion on the question of federalism or states-rights.

HENRY LEFFMANN.

Philadelphia, Pa.

OUR ALLEGED GODLESSNESS

SIR,—I have heard that rejection rather than selection is *the* problem for a magazine editor in the matter of articles offered. When I read John Burroughs' paper entitled, "Is Nature Without Design?" in your May issue I wondered what sort of genius loci guides the policy of your sanctum.

When you unlimber your verbal whips over the backs of those chiefly responsible for the war now ending your words betoken the